

The National Republican.

Terms to Subscribers:
Daily edition (by mail, postage prepaid), per year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier—per year, \$6.00; per month, 50c.
Weekly edition (postage prepaid), per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c.
Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address:
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

Entered at the P. O. as second class mail matter, Postage on single copies, 2 cents.

Amusements.
NATIONAL.—"The Black Crook."
FORD'S.—"Louis XI."
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance. COMIQUE.—"The World."

Auction Sales.
TO-DAY.
BY WALTER R. WILLIAMS & Co. At their sales-rooms, cor. 10th and D sts., at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m., large lots of imported cigars.

BY WATKINS & Co.—Every Thursday morning, sale of furniture, carpets, and household goods of all kinds.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

The \$803,479.37 Job.

The above are the exact figures taken from the treasury by the job which Reformer Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, originated and carried through. His paper was the principal sharer in the grab. Mr. Smith, after six weeks' silence, now claims that it was in the interest of increased postal facilities. This is the same answer made by the participants in "the star route conspiracy." Mr. Smith now says he is willing to have the whole matter investigated. When he prints in his paper a copy of his letter addressed to any member of the next house demanding an investigation THE REPUBLICAN will believe he is in earnest. His talk about the suppression of records and documents is baby talk. Congress has power, not only to get the papers, but also the statements under oath of the officers knowing all the facts.

Eight hundred and three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents is a big grab. We hope good Mr. Smith will be able, with the aid of a congressional committee, to explain it away—to the satisfaction of honest people.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, issued this morning, contains a vast amount of political and general information of special interest to voters in Virginia and Maryland, beside the usual supply of fresh news and miscellaneous matter of interest to everybody. Single copies in wrappers can be had at the business office.

SAVANNAH, Ga., was visited by a million dollar conflagration yesterday.

The aggregate coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the month of October was \$1,330,914.50.

CHEERING crop reports come from North Carolina, and the yield of turpentine, possums, and persimmons will be simply immense.

The Old Dominion Cresset company's works at Norfolk, Va., were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with a loss of \$150,000.

SMITH, the "fasting horse thief," now in the Eastern (Pa.) jail, has reached the twenty-fifth day of his abstinence from food. He is trying to beat Tanner's record.

An army of West Virginia editors has invaded and taken peaceful possession of the capital of the nation. Every man in the company is a journalistic general. They are all having a jolly good time.

The United States is not the only country where the colored man looks upon himself as a member of an oppressed race. The negroes of Nova Scotia are organizing to secure, by agitation, the civil and political rights enjoyed by white men.

SEVERAL Liverpool failures have followed that of Morris Ringer, and there is great excitement in the cotton trade. A Liverpool dispatch states that the tension in business circles is acute, and the London stock market is much depressed. The New York cotton market is not sensibly affected.

The sensational statement of a Cleveland paper that three nuns of the St. Vincent de Paul society had decamped with \$80,000 of the society's funds turns out to be a three black crow story. Three nuns left the convent and returned to their homes, with the full knowledge of the bishop, and that is all there was to it.

GREAT excitement prevails in London over the ex-loc on the Underground railway. Experts express the opinion that gun cotton cartridges were used. O'Donovan Rossa, the wild-eyed agitator, says the deed was the work of Fenians, and that London will soon be in ashes. The miscreants, if caught, will not have much of a show before an English jury.

MR. EUGENE LYNCH, who failed to be at his own wedding that was to have taken place at New Haven on Tuesday, has written to the expectant bride, who is rich, that in consequence of his poverty he has concluded to drown himself. Lynch is a bigger fool than Thompson's colt. A pretty wife with a fat bank account would bid a wise man with joy though he were so poor that Lazarus would loom up as a Vanderbilt in comparison to him.

THE political reports collected by THE REPUBLICAN from numerous counties in Virginia were tiresome in the repetition of one great truth. "There are no straightouts in this section," "straightouts do not grow in this county," "they do not take root in this soil," and "the straightouts will not poll a vote," are a few of the forms by which in-

telligence of the great truth is conveyed. Another great truth is that the funders are spending money like water in every part of the state. A third and very gratifying truth is that the readjusters are going to sweep the state.

A Slander on the President.

Common slanders like Charles E. Smith are always the most sensitive to a little truth. He has hired himself out to throw vitriol at other men at a price that would be scorned by an Italian bravo, and has been for some time luxuriating in the havoc he was making. He has taken delight in the service of men he had affected to despise, and has rioted in the work of assailing the men who had always been his friends. He made love to the business of defamation, and abandoned himself to the task of increasing the efficiency of the newspaper of which he was a hireling in the vile mission to which his proprietor had dedicated it. He had been a New York stalwart by profession, but in his new sphere he exhibited all the virulence toward old friends that ever characterizes the deserter who sells himself for a price. It has been his delight to study how he could wound the feelings of those whom he had betrayed, and nothing has he done with greater relish than to attack his former friend, the President. When he wanted to aid his employer in venduing his wares, and needed government money to do it with, he laid aside his reform piety and hid him to Washington. He found in the then postmaster general a ready friend. It was not unreasonable that there should be a fast morning train west from Philadelphia, ahead of the fast morning train from New York. The request for such an order was made by the postmaster general. The cost of it would have been but \$16,000 if the service had been secured in an ordinary manner. But there was no appropriation to meet it, and two months would intervene before congress would meet, and be able to make an appropriation. The accommodating postmaster general bethought himself of a method whereby, at a loss to the government of more than three quarters of a million of dollars, he could get the \$16,000 worth of extra service done to serve his "friend Charlie," and he settled it in that way. The government pays over \$800,000 for sending the Philadelphia Press west ahead of the New York papers, when by waiting a few weeks it could have been done for \$16,000. Brought face to face with this conspiracy to rob the treasury for private purposes, of which he was the instigator and center, and of which his paper was the beneficiary, this craven flies to cover and whines like a belabored cow. Admitting the facts, he swears they are blameless, and pressed to the wall with the enormity of the public robbery he has engineered, he seeks to take shelter behind the President, and to justify his rascality by a false pretense that that dignitary had in some manner advised the action of the department. We say false pretense advisedly, and that it is a false one will be abundantly proven whenever it is brought to the test of evidence before a committee of congress.

The earth contains no meaner object nor more abject wretch than one who, caught in corrupt practices from which he is reforming the world, pleads the name of some man whose contempt he has earned, and attempts to escape punishment because he has been allowed to make to him a furtive remark. The lash applied by THE REPUBLICAN to Smith's back has made him howl with pain, but it has not as yet extorted from him any denial of the damning facts which constitute his offense. The rack awaits him when congress meets. Till then he may rail as he pleases.

Let those who think no progress has been made in this country read the following extract from a letter written by Robert Rantoul Nov. 3, 1853:
The question of the right to discuss this subject (slavery) publicly was agitated in the Massachusetts legislature a few years ago, while I was a member of the popular branch. His excellency Gov. Everett having in his message suggested that discussion might be a misdemeanor at the common law under certain circumstances, punishable by fine and imprisonment, this suggestion of his excellency, together with a communication from the state of South Carolina, proposing still heavier penalties for that kind of offense, was referred to a committee of which an honorable senator from this county was chairman. Some citizens of the commonwealth, to whom this imaginary crime of his excellency's suggestion might have been imputed, appeared before this committee to show why they should not be fined and imprisoned according to the suggestion of his excellency, or liable to severe (?) punishment, as suggested from South Carolina. While one of these citizens, a scholar and a gentleman, a man of talents and worth, was proceeding in his argument, to my astonishment he was interrupted and silenced by the chairman. This act became the occasion of a debate in the house next day, and will several members of the more aristocratic portion of that body defended the conduct of the chairman, the farmers and mechanics from the country generally, and all the more democratic members loudly condemned the outrage.—Memoirs of Robert Rantoul, page 721.

In no state has the federal executive department used its prestige power and patronage to influence the result of a local election. The unfounded charge is an outrage on decency and a personal insult to the President of the United States. The President is known to be a strong republican, and as such he much desires the success of the coalition between the republicans of Virginia and other opponents of the bourbon democracy. So far as it is the disposition of the President's party friends to follow the course he deems most advantageous to the cause of right to the extent his known approval of the coalition, exerts an influence. He does not appoint brawling bourbons to office. He does not allow vacancies to remain unfilled. He therefore appoints citizens who are not bourbons. These facts furnish no basis for the charge that he is using his power and patronage to influence an election. Such a suit is an insult to the intelligence of the people, though it may be well adapted to incorrigible bourbons and to pretended republicans who go to bourbon newspapers for political instruction.

NEITHER the character sketches of the Lingard combination nor the marvelous feats of Alf Burnett in that line of art could be fairly mentioned in the same day with the achievements of the bourbon party of Virginia which calls on the negroes to help them beat Mahone because he is a democrat, and on the readjusters of democratic antecedents

to help them beat him because he is a republican. It almost equals the Washington Post in its great part of the political Proteus, appearing one day as the organ of mossback democracy and the next as the spokesman of the ring-boned and tattered republicans of the better class. Our neighbor
—can add colors to the chameleon: Change shapes with Proteus for advantages.
His pranks are too fantastic and capricious to admit of the idea that he is ever in earnest.

An open letter to the Postmaster General—
DEAR GENERAL: I sit to count for nothing that the Press has nominated you for the presidency? To be sure I abused you when you were first appointed, but I didn't know then how much I might need you. Dear Mr. Greham, just please kick your assistants out and you will have no trouble. I will go to Washington myself and tell you how to put on a mail train when you have no money for that purpose. I am now in hospital, but hope to be out in about a month. Yours, with much love,
CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

COL. JAMES H. MAPLESON, of "Her Majesty's" Opera company," applied to Judge O'Gorman in New York for an injunction to restrain Madame Emeline La Blanche, the linnet-voiced songstress, from singing her sweet notes in the Abbey Opera company. Though the fair Emeline had signed a previous contract with Mapleson, the judge has decided that he has no jurisdiction, and the injunction was denied.

GEN. SHERMAN appears to be untroubled by years, and has an idea that if his military skill is ever required by the county he will be ready. In his letter to the secretary of war, asking permission to transfer his command to Gen. Sheridan before the date of his legal retirement, he thanks congress for so providing for his declining years that he may give his service and his knowledge if the President ever has need of them.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary talks about the "dangerous excitement among the ignorant portion of the colored people in some of the southern states." But the only dangerous excitement we know of in the south is through such murderous acts among ignorant and brutal white democrats as those the perpetrators of which have just been convicted at Atlanta, Ga.

THE national organ of the democracy begs, with tears in its eyes, that the dear, old, dead-beat party to which it belongs shall be on both sides of the tariff question until, in the sweet by-and-by, it can control both houses of congress and the white house, and then snap its fingers at the protection democrats, without whose votes it has no hope of success. Good scheme.

MR. SMITH has not yet given to the public a copy of his letter, addressed to a member of the next house, asking an investigation of the scheme which he originated and carried through which resulted in fleecing over \$800,000 from the public treasury. When Mr. Smith does this people will begin to think he honestly desires to have an investigation.

DEAR CHARLEY: If you have no better defense of that little job than you have made in the Press you had better simmer down. If you can get your nose from between Hatton's teeth I will advise you to retire from the reform business. I send you by express a dozen bottles of arnica. Sincerely yours, TOM.

GEN. SHERMAN will formally turn over the command of the armies of the United States to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan this morning. Gen. Sherman will settle down in the quiet of his St. Louis home in a few weeks, to take solid comfort for the remainder of his days.

THERE is not and has not been the least jarring or disagreement between the two Virginia senators. The tale is a lie out of whole cloth, and has been so characterized in Senator Riddleberger's own paper, the Woodstock Virginian. The repetition of it is a fair specimen of bourbon manners and veracity.

THE only "bussing" attempted in Virginia through the influence of federal appointments has been by straightouts, who foam at the mouth because they are not allowed to boss them in the bourbon interest.

CHARLEY SMITH's attempt to hide behind the President will not do. The President had no more to do with that job than Mr. Smith's child had.

ONLY five working days remain for the tano men of Virginia to make sure of preventing a return in that state of the bourbon itch.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Last night at Ford's Opera house Mr. W. E. Sheridan appeared in the role of Louis XI. The play is a translation by A. M. Markwell from the French of Cassandre de La Vigne, whose rank as an author is well known. The incidents are the same as those employed by Sir Walter Scott in his "Quentin Dormont," although their treatment is somewhat different, only the dark side of the character of the king being shown. The part is a peculiarly difficult one to portray, as Louis is shown when he is old and enfeebled, broken down in health, harassed by remorse, tormented by fear lest his position on the throne may be jeopardized, and knowing that his life is in constant danger; afraid to trust anyone, yet wishing to secure one friend, and finally dying in spite of his craving for life.
On account of its difficulty the part is seldom played now. Mr. Irving and Mr. Sheridan have played it. It is believed, the only exponent of "Louis XI" of all the actors now upon the stage. It was a favorite role with the great English actor, Charles Kean, who was highly successful in it. Mr. Sheridan's performance it may be said that it evinces careful study and thought, and in many instances it is worthy the highest praise.
The rapid strides that Mr. Sheridan has made in his profession since he was leading man at the National theater ten years ago show how close a student he must have been, and how diligently and persistently he must have worked, and his success is highly gratifying to his friends in this city.
He will repeat "Louis XI" to-night, and to-morrow will play Shylock, in the "Merchant of Venice."

THE THIRD AUDITOR.

Annual Report From an Important Branch of the Treasury Department.
The annual report of E. W. Keightley, third auditor of the treasury, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, there were settled 16,094 accounts, involving \$70,503,320. The unsettled accounts on hand on June 30, 1883, numbered 25,501, involving \$92,055,111.
The report of the pension division of the third auditor's office, the duties of which embrace the settlement of all accounts which pertain to the payment of army or naval pensions, shows that the amounts disbursed by pension agents during the year aggregated \$59,000,501. Of this amount there was disbursed at Washington, D. C., \$3,440,610; Indianapolis, \$5,154,805; Chicago, \$5,556,779; Cincinnati, \$5,084,320; Philadelphia, \$5,108,741; New York, \$4,635,346, &c., &c. The total amount of "arrears of pensions" disbursed by agents during the year was \$79,811.
Respecting payments by non-bonded officers Auditor Keightley says: Many of the suits in which this office has been called upon to furnish transcripts have been instituted against non-bonded officers, who have disbursed public moneys during the late rebellion, for the payment of claims to call attention to the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion. In reply to the question of the propriety of the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion. In reply to the question of the propriety of the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion.

Respecting payments by non-bonded officers Auditor Keightley says: Many of the suits in which this office has been called upon to furnish transcripts have been instituted against non-bonded officers, who have disbursed public moneys during the late rebellion, for the payment of claims to call attention to the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion. In reply to the question of the propriety of the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion. In reply to the question of the propriety of the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse government funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the government during each of the several years in which the United States has been engaged in the late rebellion.

Concluding his report Auditor Keightley says: In order to prevent great delay in the transaction of current business, in April 1, 1883, the Treasury Department, by order of the Secretary, directed that the hours of labor in this office be extended from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening—one-third of the force to be employed each evening. The order, having been issued May 1, was immediately complied with by the Treasury Department, and the result has been a great increase in the efficiency of the office, and a great saving of time and money.

THEY WILL BE MISSED.

The Ladies of Gen. Sherman's Military Family.

The retirement of Gen. Sherman inflicts a loss upon Washington by the breaking up of his military family, which only those personally acquainted with the rare worth of the ladies of that family can properly estimate. These ladies have been widely known in social circles, and their departure will be generally regretted. Mrs. Bacon is from Lexington, Ky., and was a bright particular friend of the late Mrs. Sherman. She was a representative of the old cultured aristocracy of the north, which seems to have inherited a sparkle of French grace and vivacity. Her father, Judge Wilkins, is famous among the legal fraternity of that pleasantest of the lake cities. Col. and Mrs. Poe have a very interesting family of four children. The house on Rhode Island avenue was always a center of attraction to the brightest and most cultured of our Washington society people. Col. and Mrs. Tidball have quite a large family of children, and it was a serious regret to army society when their pleasant home on N street was broken up, and Mrs. Tidball and her family went to Fort Monroe some months since, where they now are.

Financial.

The following is a statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of national bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease:

	Month of October.	Four months.
Notes fit for circulation, forwarded by express to the banks of issue.....	\$1,120,400	\$6,258,100
Notes not fit for circulation, delivered to the comptroller of the currency for deposit.....	7,707,995	27,619,792
Notes of national banks which have failed, and which went into liquidation prior to July 1, 1882, redeemed.....	256,700	1,168,200
Total for 1883.....	\$8,534,095	\$35,046,092
Total for 1882.....	7,878,475	24,537,511
Increase.....	\$655,620	\$10,508,581

Notes for North Pacific Coast.

The superintendent of railway mail service yesterday issued an order to send hereafter to the Northern Pacific railway all mails destined for the north Pacific coast. Washington representatives of the company say this order will secure a revenue to it from the government on account of mail transportation to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars per year.

A National Bank in Indian Territory.

A company consisting of nine persons who are citizens of the Cherokee Indian nation has been organized for the purpose of establishing a national bank at Vinita, I. T., with a capital of \$50,000. Comptroller Knicker received an application yesterday for authority to organize the bank as soon as a charter shall have been granted by the council of the nation.

Currency Outstanding.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding Oct. 31:
Old demand notes..... \$28,809
Legal tender notes, all issues..... 66,651,000
One year notes of 1863..... 40,815
Two year notes of 1863..... 10,750
Two year coupon notes of 1863..... 29,800
Compound interest notes..... 214,770
Fractional currency, all issues..... 15,960,241
Total..... \$102,992,742

The President's Callers.

Among the President's visitors yesterday were the postmaster general, ex-Secretary Evans, Gen. W. P. Carlin, First Comptroller Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Baltimore.

Estimated Reduction of the Public Debt.

It is estimated at the treasury department that the statement of the public debt which will be issued to-day will show a reduction of the debt during the past month of about \$10,000,000.

"Confession and Avoidance."

The Philadelphia Press has at last been smoked out by the Washington Republican and Assistant Postmaster General Ballou. Yesterday's issue of the Press indulges in several columns of confession and avoidance, which when sifted for facts show simply that the editor of the Press did induce ex-Postmaster General James to put on the early newspaper train from Philadelphia to Harrisburg at a large additional expense to the government. Of course the unscrupulous editor had this done simply and solely to accommodate the public.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$10,000,000. Receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$58,145 and from customs \$74,875.
Secretary Fisher has telegraphed to Mr. M. E. Bell, the new supervising architect, requesting him to take charge of the office as soon as possible.
The comptroller of the currency yesterday authorized the German American National bank of Peoria, Ill., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.
The postoffice department has been informed that some persons unknown to the department have been circulating in Missouri and collecting money from postmasters.
Nine thousand one hundred and fifty-five checks, aggregating \$2,391,463, for the payment of the interest due Nov. 1, 1883, on \$300,525,000 bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882, were mailed at the treasury department yesterday.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THERE was a young lady named Hannah, Who practiced upon the pianoh, So loud and so long, So fierce and so strong, That her brother broke his arm in this manah: He'd fan her, This Hannah, When at the pianoh, With his twenty-five-cent handmanah.

A BOSTON house advertises "shoes for elopements." They don't squeak.

MASSACHUSETTS ladies, meeting at social calls, talk politics almost exclusively.

DURING the past year over 150,000,000 eggs were shipped to this country from Europe.

THE burning question in Michigan is: Does Gov. Bagle travel on railway passes?

THIRTEEN business houses in Miles City, M. T., were recently destroyed by fire. Twelve of them were saloons.

CALIFORNIA newspapers boast that Budd, one of the new democratic congressmen from that state, wears forty-dollar undershirts.

UNDER the scepter of the czar of Russia live thirty-eight different nationalities, each speaking its own language, which is foreign to all others.

FIVE women are candidates for the office of superintendent of public schools in as many Nebraska counties, and all are regular party nominees.

THE remains of Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, have been placed in a thousand dollar marble coffin by the Royal College of Physicians.

BERLIN tradesmen are so excited by the proposed opening of co-operative stores that they have asked the emperor to forbid members of the army and navy to have anything to do with them.

THE big diamond recently found in South Africa, though weighing nearly six ounces, is not estimated as worth more than \$100,000, the color being bad. However, a bath of acid has improved it.

THE Knights of Labor will present to Congress next winter, through the chair of the co-operative board, Henry E. Sharp, of New York, a bill to encourage, assist, and provide for the organization and settlement of co-operative colonies on the public lands.

LITTLE Jimmy Allen, aged 11 years, grew interested in the blowing being done by well-diggers at Princeton, Ky., and, securing half a pound of blasting powder, dug a hole in the ground, and set off the explosion, blowing himself and his house down into an adjoining township, but will recover.

MRS. ROSE RICH, the forewoman in one of the largest of New York dry goods stores, has been steadily systematic for five years articles which her husband afterward sold. He was worthless and dissipated; she industrious and intelligent. She is supposed to have stolen \$100,000 worth of goods.

MR. ALCOCK, the Concord philosopher, who will be 81 years old next month, is better this fall, but he is afflicted with "heterophony," or, more plainly, the wrong word comes to his mind when the right idea is there. He will say, for instance, "The chair is anxious," when he means, "the day is pleasant."

A POOR woman in Grand Rapids, Mich., being late penitential and frightened by her husband's death last February, was compelled to let the city bury him. Last week she paid back to the director of the city poor every cent of money expended for her husband's burial. She had earned the money by hard work, and saved it only by the most rigid economy.

TWO Ohio sweethearts were parting at the door of a car. "If you kiss me I'll shoot you," she said, drawing his pistol from his pocket. The snick and the pop were simultaneous. He wrote out his opinion—being disabled for speech by a wound in the jaw—that it was his own fault, because he had no right to "fire off his mouth" at the girl, and as for the other explosion, he had told her that the weapon wasn't loaded.

HENRY SMITH, of Danbury, N. C., a tobacco farmer, became almost insane with rage over the damage done to his fine crop by the rains and winds. He walked over his plantation, swearing and cursing the Almighty, and finally fell speechless. His farm hands carried him into the house, and a physician who was summoned pronounced it a case of paralysis from which he could not recover.—Mr. Mulholland in Zion's Journal.

At a banquet given at the theater at Madrid, in honor of the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, the menu, which was an international curiosity, was: Soup—labeled, the Catholic American soup; fish from the port of Palos, from which Columbus set sail on his first voyage to America; entrees, loin d'America, Castilian partridge, Andes pheasant, Jamaica punch, roasted Brazilian peacock, Estramadura beans, Havana sweetbread, New York ice, Granada fruit, and Porto Rico coffee.

A PARISIEN woman projected a restaurant in which all the orders and visible employees were to be bunchebacks, and she counted on customers similarly deformed through advertising that they might eat free for a while in the strange establishment. Whether such a concern would excite a profitable amount of morbid curiosity was not so certain, but she had no doubt, she had requisite staff, and became bankrupt before the premises which she had rented at \$7,000 per year in the Boulevard des Capucines were even opened.

CARPENTERS' wages at St. Louis are from \$2 to \$3 a day. In Dakota carpenters are in demand at \$3.50 a day. Living there is costly. In two carpenters receive from \$3 to \$4 a day, but there is no great demand for them. The Charleston wages range from \$1.50 to \$2.25. There is no carpenters' union in that city. The carpenters' strike on the Newport News elevator continues. A carpenters' union is being formed at Lynn, Mass. The Independent union at Cincinnati is disbanded. San Francisco's union has initiated 250 new members within three months. In Chicago the building trades are brick, and carpenters' wages are \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

MONEY was urgently needed by a church at Bradford, Mass., and a committee, with the pastor at its head, devised a novel scheme. A challenge was sent to a number of young men at Westfield to come on a supper in the church, and at night eat a supper in the church, the party which had killed the least came to pay \$1 each for all the meals served. To the surprise of the church members who had joined in the hunt, the marksmen from Westfield beat them; but the Springfield Republican is authority for the charge that, when it came to count a number of squibs, it had been shot several days before were fraudulently introduced, so that the church came out financially victorious.

THE New York Sun has noted the following curious suicides: A member of the Texas bar committed suicide because his client berated him for losing his case.... Jennie Roberts, of Pittsburgh, hung herself into a stream after being refused permission to go to a ball.... George Atkinson, of San Francisco, staked his life on his horse, and losing, immediately paid the forfeit with a pistol shot.... J. Lange, of St. Paul, while riding on a railroad train, first cut his wrists with a razor and then jumped through a car window.... A Kansas miller drowned himself in his mill pond because a dam he had just built failed to collect water enough to turn the wheel.... Ross Gallion, of Covington, Ind., having lost his health through a wound received in a struggle with a tramp, ended his life with a pistol ball.... Mrs. Joseph Shaw, of Galesville, Texas, saturated her clothing with kerosene, then lashed herself securely to a tree, and set her clothes on fire.... Religious excitement unsettled the mind of Mrs. Henry Beckman, of Deer Park, Md., and she killed herself by eating two handfuls of blue vitriol.... White Ploughing, Joseph Moore, of Cowden, Ill., suddenly determined to kill himself, and taking a rein he plunged himself from a bush overhanging a ravine near by.... An inmate confined in the Ohio penitentiary tried to commit suicide by swallowing a large spoon. Failing in this, he threw the handle broke off and he was strangled.... Ella Hill, of Seymour, Conn., got her dress wet and her stepmother would not let her put on her best dress. The girl took her father's gun, put the muzzle over her head, touched the trigger with her toe, and fell dead.... Charles Burkhart, of Cincinnati, suddenly thrust a knife into his mouth, thinking to send the bullet into his brain. It did not kill him, and he then put the pistol behind his right ear and fired the second time. Still he was not killed, and at the third attempt he missed his head altogether. The fourth time he fired, and the pistol against his forehead. The caliber of the weapon was small, and he is likely to recover from his wounds.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THERE was a young lady named Hannah, Who practiced upon the pianoh, So loud and so long, So fierce and so strong, That her brother broke his arm in this manah: He'd fan her, This Hannah, When at the pianoh, With his twenty-five-cent handmanah.

A BOSTON house advertises "shoes for elopements." They don't squeak.

MASSACHUSETTS ladies, meeting at social calls, talk politics almost exclusively.

DURING the past year over 150,000,000 eggs were shipped to this country from Europe.

THE burning question in Michigan is: Does Gov. Bagle travel on railway passes?

THIRTEEN business houses in Miles City, M. T., were recently destroyed by fire. Twelve of them were saloons.

CALIFORNIA newspapers boast that Budd, one of the new democratic congressmen from that state, wears forty-dollar undershirts.

UNDER the scepter of the czar of Russia live thirty-eight different nationalities, each speaking its own language, which is foreign to all others.

FIVE women are candidates for the office of superintendent of public schools in as many Nebraska counties, and all are regular party nominees.

THE remains of Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, have been placed in a thousand dollar marble coffin by the Royal College of Physicians.

BERLIN tradesmen are so excited by the proposed opening of co-operative stores that they have asked the emperor to forbid members of the army and navy to have anything to do with them.

THE big diamond recently found in South Africa, though weighing nearly six ounces, is not estimated as worth more than \$100,000, the color being bad. However, a bath of acid has improved it.

THE Knights of Labor will present to Congress next winter, through the chair of the co-operative board, Henry E. Sharp, of New York, a bill to encourage, assist, and provide for the organization and settlement of co-operative colonies on the public lands.

LITTLE Jimmy Allen, aged 11 years, grew interested in the blowing being done by well-diggers at Princeton, Ky., and, securing half a pound of blasting powder, dug a hole in the ground, and set off the explosion, blowing himself and his house down into an adjoining township, but will recover.

MRS. ROSE RICH, the forewoman in one of the largest of New York dry goods stores, has been steadily systematic for five years articles which her husband afterward sold. He was worthless and dissipated; she industrious and intelligent. She is supposed to have stolen \$100,000 worth of goods.

MR. ALCOCK, the Concord philosopher, who will be 81 years old next month, is better this fall, but he is afflicted with "heterophony," or, more plainly, the wrong word comes to his mind when the right idea is there. He will say, for instance, "The chair is anxious," when he means, "the day is pleasant."

A POOR woman in Grand Rapids, Mich., being late penitential and frightened by her husband's death last February, was compelled to let the city bury him. Last week she paid back to the director of the city poor every cent of money expended for her